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Date _____
Class: 10
Session 2021-22
S.No 1
Topic: Studying Modern Period

Remembering Point:

- 1) Modern age was started in India in 18th Century after the death of Aurangzeb and after the advent of Britishers.
- 2) James Mill a Scottish economist and political philosopher wrote published a massive three volumes work 'A History of British India' in 1817 A.D. divided Indian history into three parts i.e. Hindu, Muslim and British.

Ques / Ans

Ques List the sources for modern history.

Ans The main sources of history of modern period are:

- i) Books (ii) Official records (iii) Newspapers Magazines and Novels
- iv) Historical Monuments
- v) Sculptures and Paintings
- vi) Letters of political leaders etc.

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What is the problem with the periodisation of Indian history that James Mill offers?

Ans James Mill was a Scottish economist and political philosopher. He divided Indian history into three periods — Hindu, Muslim and British. But this periodisation of Indian history has certain problems like it does not tell us about features of a time. It only tells us that which religion ruled over the country in different ages. It refers to any period of history as Hindu or Muslim. But a variety of faiths exist simultaneously in these periods as well.

We cannot characterise an age only through the religion of the rulers of the time. It means that lives of others do not matter. So that's why this periodisation of Indian history has certain problems.

Q3 How will the historians get information from old newspapers be different from that found in police reports?

Ans The police reports are made according to the policies of the government. They will never tell the historians about

The articles (compiled by the group) present in the people's imagination less of facts and generally some of the public reports. Public basically favours the government. On contrary to that, newspapers are impartial and they write and publish actual reports (~~in the news papers~~) they write about actual casualties, criminal incidents and other things. That's why historians get information from old newspapers the different from that found in public reports.

Q2 What is meant by Colonisation?

Ans The Subjugation of one country by another leads to different types of changes like Political, Economic, Social and Cultural. Then this process is known as Colonisation.

Q3 What is the importance of dates in history?

Or Why are dates important in history?

Ans The dates which are select and the dates around which we make our story of the past are not important of their own. They become vital and important because not only are particular set of events

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important. If our focus of study changes then we will begin to look at other issues and a new set of dates will appear significant.

5 (6)

Class 8th
Sub: SST (History)

(3)

Lesson no 11 - 02

Topic - From Trade To Territory:
The Company Establishes Power



Q1 European trading companies came to India. Why?

Ans European trading companies were looking for new lands from where they could buy goods at a cheap price and carry them back to Europe to sell at higher prices. Moreover the fine qualities of cotton and silk produced in India had a big market in Europe. Pepper, cloves, Cardamom and Cinnamon too were in great demand. That's why European trading companies were attracted towards India.

Q2 What led to the conflict between the Bengal nawabs and the East India Company?

Ans Many reasons led to the conflict between the Bengal nawabs and the East India Company and they are as under:-
1. Company got right to trade duty free.



AGE

from Mughal Emperor But Official of the Company, who used to do private trade, refused to pay the taxes which led to enormous loss of revenue for Bengal and to the conflict between Bengal Nawabs and the East India Company.

- (ii) fortification by Company also led to conflict between them.
- (iii) Nawab refused to grant concessions to the Company.
- (iv) Company was depriving Bengal from huge amount of revenue and was undermining the authority of the Nawab. It also led to conflict between them.

Q. How did the assumption of Diwani benefit the East India Company?

Ans. East India Company got Diwani rights of Bengal in 1765. It allowed the Company to use vast revenue resources of Bengal for its advantages. Revenue of Bengal led to the finance of Company expenses, used to purchase Cotton and Silk textiles in India, maintain troops and meet the cost of building the Company fort and offices at Calcutta. Company started to strengthen its position in India with this Diwani rights and within short span of time they conquered whole of India.

Explain the system of "Subsidiary Alliance"

The Governor General, Lord Wellesley in 1798 A.D. has introduced the system of Subsidiary Alliance in India to expand British empire and to make the Company very powerful.

Subsidiary Alliances were made between the Company and the native rulers. The Company promised to give military help to the rulers who ~~wanted~~ entered into Subsidiary Alliance with it in case of any internal or external trouble. In ~~case~~ of it, the local ruler had to accept the following terms:

(i) He had to accept the Supremacy of the Company. He was not allowed to make war or any treaty with any ruler without the permission of the Company.

(ii) He had to keep a battalion of English army in his state for his safety and he had to pay its expenses to the British.

(iii) He had to keep an English Resident at his court.

Q5 In what way was the administration of the Company different from that of Indian rulers?

The Company's administration was different from that of Indian rulers in the following ways:-

The British Empire was divided into
Presidencies - Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
Each of these was ruled by Governor and
Governor-General.

(ii) In 1772 a new system of Justice was introduced. Every district was to have two courts, a Criminal Court and a Civil Court. Civil Courts were presided over by Europeans. District Collectors. The Criminal Courts were still under a Qazi and a Muftee but they were under the supervision of the Collectors. Under the Regulating Act of 1773, a new Supreme Court was established. A Court of appeal was also set up at Calcutta.

(iii) District was the unit under the Collector. A major job was to collect revenues and to maintain law and order in the district with the help of Judges. All these features were introduced by Britishers.

2.6 Describe the changes that occurred in the composition of the Company's army.

In early 19th century Britishers introduced a uniform military culture. Soldiers were given training in European style's drill and discipline were also introduced to regulate their life. In 18th century East India Company recruited sepoys into their army. This army was known as the Sepoy army.

bring prosperity to peasants but this did not happen.

Q6 Why were Ryots Reluctant to grow indigo?

Ans Ryots were reluctant to grow because planting Indigo had certain problems which are given below:-

1) Ryots were given loans to grow indigo & were forced to sign agreement. Once they started to take loans then they were unable to repay loans because they had to take loans again & again.

2) Peasants who were initially tempted by the loans soon came to know that this system was very harsh. The price which they got for the indigo they produced was very low & the cycle of loans never ended.

Q1 Match

1) Ryot Peasant

2) Mahal Village

3) Niz Cultivation on planter's own land

4) Ryoti Cultivation on Ryot's land

Q2 Fill in the blanks.

a) Military (b) Industrialization (c) Synthetic dyes (d) The indigo planters

Q3 List the main features of the permanent settlement?

Ans Following were the main features of the Permanent settlement.

1) According to the settlement, the Rajas and taluqdars were recognised as zamindars & were declared as the owners of their land.

2) Zamindars were asked to collect

rent from the peasants and pay fixed amount of revenue to the company.

3) Amount to be paid to the company as revenue was fixed permanently means it was not to be increased in future.

4) It was felt that this system would ensure a regular flow of revenue for the company & Zamindars will invest money in improving the land.

Q. How was the Mahalwari system different from the Permanent Settlement?

Ans. Permanent Settlement: It is the name of the system of revenue collection in the provinces of Bengal & Bihar introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793. The entire work of revenue collection was assigned to Zamindars who were given hereditary rights over the land on the condition that they would pay a fixed amount of revenue to the government every year. Zamindars were free to collect revenue from peasants as much as they wanted.

Mahalwari System: Under this system collectors went from village to village inspecting the land, measuring the fields & recording the customs & rights of different groups. The estimated revenue of each plot within a village was added up to calculate the revenue that each group (Mahal) had to pay. This demand was to be revised periodically, not permanently fixed. Village headman was given the charge to collect & to pay revenue to the company. Zamindars had no role to play in it.

Q. Give two problems which arose with new mahalwari system of fixing revenue?

Ans. i) Revenue officials fixed very high revenue demands because they wanted to increase company's income from land.

(2) Peasants were unable to pay high taxes. That's why they fled the countryside & villages became deserted in many regions. Officials thought that new system would

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Search of work & livelihood.
That's why tribals got angry
with Dikus i.e. Britishers

Q7

What were the circumstances which
led to the eventual collapse of
indigo production in Bengal?

Q6 What was Bissa's vision of a
golden age? Why do you think
such a vision appealed to the
people of the region?

Ans

Following were the circumstances
which led to the collapse of
indigo production in Bengal:-

Ans Bissa always talked about the
golden age in the past i.e. in the
Satyug. His vision of golden age
was that when Mundas will live
a good life, construct embankments,
tapping natural springs, planting trees
& orchards, practise cultivation to
earn their livelihood. He also wanted
the people to work again on their
land, settle down & cultivate their
fields. This vision of Bissa appealed
to the people that's why he
became the leader of Munda
people of that region.

1)

Indigo had deep roots & it
exhausted the soil rapidly. After
an indigo harvest the land could
not be sown with rice. That's
why they refused to grow indigo.

2)

The prices given to planters of
indigo was very low because of
which they were not interested
in growing indigo.

3)

In March 1859, thousands of
Ryots in Bengal refused to grow
indigo. Ryots refused to pay
rents, attacked indigo factories,
agents of planters were beaten
up. That's why indigo production
in Bengal was reduced.

Chapter 4 Colonialism & Tribal Societies

- Q1 Fill in the blanks
(a) Wild & Savage (b) Pastoralists
(c) Land (d) Dikus

Q2 False (2) True (3) True (4) False

Q3 List the problems Shifting Cultivators
faced under the British rule?

Ans The British were not comfortable
with shifting cultivators as they wanted
them to settle down & become
peasant cultivators. It was so because
settled peasants were easier to
administer & would become a regular
source of revenue for the state.
So they were declared landowners
& some became tenants. Other cultivators
who took to plough cultivation often
suffered because their fields hardly
gave good yields. When protests increased
British finally allowed them to carry
on shifting cultivation in some parts
of the forest.

Q4 How did the powers of tribal chiefs
change under colonial rule?

Ans Tribal chiefs had certain economic
& administrative powers before the
arrival of the British. Even they had
their own police & they decided
according to local rules of land
but the powers of tribal chiefs were
changed under colonial rule. Yet
they were allowed to keep their
land titles over a group of
villages & were free to give their
lands on rent, but they lost
most of their administrative powers
& were forced to follow laws
made by the British in India.

Q5 Estimate the impact of the British
policies on the tribal people?

Ans Tribal life is predominantly based
upon forests. Britishers extended
control over all the forests &
declared that forests were state
property. Tribals were not allowed
to move freely in these forests
to practice shifting cultivation,
hunting or hunt animals.
Many tribal people were
forced to move to

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Sub: Civics
Topic: Foreign Policy of India

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Remember Point:- India and China signed an agreement in 1954 which is called Panashel.

Cold War is a state of tension among the nations belonging to two military blocs between 1945-1991 but not actual war.

Ques/Ans

Q1. What is a foreign policy? How does India view its foreign policy?

Ans. The foreign policy of a country means a set of ideas or plans which determines a nation's dealings with the other nations. India has always tried to maintain good relations with all her neighbouring countries.

Q2. What is the role of non-aligned movement in the world today?

Ans. The role of the non-aligned movement may be studied as under:

- 1) It can help in the economic development of the poor and underdeveloped countries.
- 2) It can check the denial of human rights.
- It can end the curses of poverty, illiteracy.

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overpopulation etc.

3) It can check environmental pollution which is a threat to the development all over the world.

4) It can solve the problem of world peace and international understanding.

Q3 What has been India's contribution in the field of world affairs?

Ans India has played a commendable role as a peace maker in the world. It helped to bring about an end to the Korean War in 1953.

India has always earnestly supported the U.N efforts for peace keeping.

India has always condemned exploitation.

It has fully supported the struggle against apartheid in South Africa. Indian troops,

military observers and civilian policemen had served in peace keeping operations of

the U.N.O in Western Sahara, Kuwait,

Lebanon, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Congo

and Kosovo. India has always supported the national movements of the colonial people

in every part of the world. It also severely

condemned the U.S role in the Vietnam War.

Q4 Write a brief note on Indo-Chinese relations.

Ans India and China had good relations since ancient times. When Pandit Jawahar Lal

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DATE

Nehru declared his Principles of Panchsheel in 1954, China supported them. But when Dalai Lama, the religious and political head of Tibet took shelter in India, the relations between India and China became strained. In 1962, China invaded Indian territories of NEFA and Ladakh and occupied a large territory of India.

Relations between the two countries remained unfriendly for a long time. However, India took initiative to revive the old relations and ~~yet~~ there has been good progress. However, the border issue is yet to be resolved.

Q. What is the policy of India towards her neighbouring countries?

India has always tried to maintain friendly relations with her neighbouring countries. In the north, China, Nepal and Bhutan are our neighbours. In the east, our neighbours are Bangladesh and Myanmar. In the west, Pakistan and Afghanistan are our neighbours. These countries had border disputes or some other problems with India.

India settled most of the disputes with them through negotiations. India is against third party intervention to settle her disputes. It was mainly due to the efforts of India that an association of the Asian countries for regional cooperation (SAARC) came.

into existence. The members of the movement
Countries of (SAARC) are Bangladesh,
Bhutan, Nepal, India, Maldives,
Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Q6 Why did India follow a policy of
non-alignment?

Ans After the Second World War, the world was
divided into two power blocs - the USA
bloc and the Soviet Union bloc. These
two blocs were opposed to each other. India
did not join either of the blocs and decided
to follow independent foreign policy. India
wanted to maintain friendly relations
with both the blocs for her economic
development.

Q7 What is the essence of Panchsheel? When
and between whom was it signed?

Ans The essence of Panchsheel is as under:
1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial
integrity and sovereignty.
2. Mutual non-aggression.
3. Non-interference in each other's internal
affairs.
4. Equality and mutual benefits.
5. Peaceful co-existence.

The Panchsheel (peaceful co-existence)
agreement was signed between India
and China on 29th April, 1954.

Seen
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PRODUCTION
Many rulers since the time of
After independence
including her neigh-
has had di-
solve in
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INTRODUCTION

Many rulers since the time of Ashoka have sent ambassadors to foreign countries and maintained diplomatic relations with them. In this way Indian culture spread abroad.

After independence, India has tried to maintain a friendly foreign policy with all countries including her neighbours, based on the principles of peace and mutual co-operation. Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, China, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan and Myanmar are India's closest neighbours. India has had disputes over certain matters with some of her neighbouring countries but has always tried to solve her problems through peaceful means. To increase trade relations in Southeast Asia and for the growth of economic conditions, an organisation named SAARC has been founded of which India is an active member. India wants to keep this region free from the domination of the big world powers.

India shares its borders with China, Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Sri Lanka.

- ❖ India and Pakistan have fought three wars since 1947 on the issue of Kashmir and Bangladesh. The relations between the two countries are strained.
- ❖ Indo-China War was fought in 1962. It was a breach of trust on the part of the Chinese. After accepting the principles of Panchsheel, the Chinese forces occupied the north-eastern hilly regions of India.
- ❖ India, Nepal and Bhutan follow a policy of non-interference and mutual respect. India has helped both these countries in many projects like the construction of roads, bridges, hospitals, etc.
- ❖ India and Sri Lanka are member countries of SAARC. Both are trying to solve the problems of the Tamils settled in Sri Lanka.
- ❖ India and Myanmar have friendly relations and are trying to check illegal border crossings and smuggling.

Q1. What is the policy of India towards her neighbouring countries?

Ans. The policy of India towards her neighbouring countries is to maintain good relations with them based on cooperation, mutual trust and understanding.

Q2. When was the Panchsheel agreement signed between India and China?

Ans. The Panchsheel agreement is an important milestone in the mutual relations of India and China. This pact was signed between India and China in 1954.

Q3. In what way has India helped in the development of Nepal?

Ans. India has always been keen on maintaining good relations with her neighbours. India has contributed a lot to the ~~basic~~ ^{economic} development of Nepal e.g. India offered Rs 500 crores for the construction of 204 kms of the East-West highway known as Mahendra Raj Marg. India also aided in the construction of the out patient department of Bir Hospital. The treaty of trade and transit between the two countries promotes Indo - Nepalese economic and cultural relations. Also students from Nepal come to India for studies.

Q4. What are the issues or disputes between India and Pakistan?

Ans. In 1947 Pakistan was created as a result of partition. Since then there have been disputes over issues like property, border, distribution of river water, Kashmir, etc.

Q5. Why did India send a peacekeeping force to Sri-Lanka?

Ans. India's links with this country are rooted deep in history and mythology. Ethnic crisis in Sri-Lanka has been a source of concern to India. The Tamils settled in Sri-Lanka restarted violence in support of their demands, which led to large-scale killings of Tamil civilians. India showed her good neighbourly attitude to solve the problem. Under an agreement signed between the two countries in July 1987, the Indian peace keeping force (IPKF) helped the government of Sri-Lanka to resolve her internal ethnic problem.

When did Bangladesh come into being?
 Ans. Bangladesh was initially under Pakistan and known as East Pakistan. However, a freedom struggle was launched by the people of Bangladesh under the leadership of Mujib U-Rahman to free it and make it an independent nation. In 1971, the struggle was successfully and Bangladesh came into being.

Q7. Write short notes on relations between:

- Ans. (a) **India and Bangladesh:** Since 1971 there have been political, economic and cultural relations between India and Bangladesh. Differences over some issues are being resolved on the basis of mutual understanding e.g. the issue of regarding the use of Ganga water was resolved through mutual understanding. India always helped Bangladesh whenever it fell victim to any natural calamity, viz flood or drought.
- (b) **India and Nepal:** India has traditional and friendly relations with the Hindu kingdom, Nepal. India has always contributed to the socio-economic development of Nepal. In 1990 India and Nepal agreed to Establish. A relation of cordiality and finalize a comprehensive arrangement covering trade and transit, industrial and human resource development and harvesting water of common rivers. People travel freely across the border, as there are no travel restrictions.
- (c) **India and Bhutan:** India has a friendly relationship with Bhutan based on mutual trust and cooperation. India is helping Bhutan in various fields such as telecommunication road building, geological exploration, irrigation work, etc. India provides educational opportunities to the Bhutanese students.
- (d) **India and Pakistan:** India and Pakistan have had numerous problems with each other since the year 1947, even the two countries went to war against each other on three occasions. India believed disputes could only be settled through peaceful talks and negotiations. India has taken steps to widen political, economic and cultural exchange with Pakistan. Both the countries have decided to give importance to people-to-people contracts between the two countries. In the field of culture and sport, there have been successful exchanges of programmes.
- (e) **India and Sri Lanka:** Sri Lanka is important neighbour because India shares historical and mythological links with this country. Many Indians are settled and employed in the tea and rubber plantations of Sri Lanka. India has good trade relations with Sri Lanka. In political field, India follows a policy of mutual help and cooperation, as can be seen by the sending of peace keeping force by India to the troubled areas of Sri Lanka.
- (f) **India and Myanmar:** India has nice friendly relations with this country steps have been taken to increase India's trade with Myanmar. There has been a problem of smuggling at the borders. In 1987 India and Myanmar resolved to cooperate fully in checking drug smuggling and other unlawful activities on their borders.

Fill in the blanks :-

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| i. 16 th | ii. Myanmar | iii. 1971 |
| iv. Intra - regional | v. "Kafwaan e Aman" | |

Connectivity

Resources

Q1 Why are resources distributed unequally over the earth?

Ans The resources are distributed unequally over the earth because their distribution depends upon a number of physical factors like terrain, climate & altitude.

Q2 What is resource conservation?

Ans Using resources carefully & giving them time to get renewed is called resource conservation. It is planned & careful use of natural resources, so that these resources can be used for a longer period of time.

Q3 Why are human resources important?

Ans Human resources are very important. Human beings can make the best use of nature to create more resources when they have the knowledge, skill & the technology to do so. It is education & health which help in making

people a valuable resource

Q4

What is sustainable development?

Ans - By sustainable development, we mean that resources are utilised carefully so that besides meeting the present requirement it also takes care of the future generations.

Q5

Tick the correct answer:-

- 1) Quantity
- 2) Medicines to treat cancer
- 3) Derived from living things

Q6

Potential Resources

Actual Resources

- 1) These are the resources whose total quantity may not be known.
- These are the resources whose quantity is known.

2)

These resources are not being used at present. These could be used in the future

These resources are being used in the present.

3)

For e.g. Uranium found in Ladakh

For e.g. The rich deposits of coal in Ruhr

rich deposits of coal in Ruhr

b)

Ubiquitous resources:- These are those resources which are found everywhere. e.g. Air, water etc.

Localised resources:- These resources which are not found everywhere. These are found only in certain places e.g. Copper, coal, iron ore etc.

- Q1) Soil texture.
2) Terrace cultivation.
3) Dispose polypacks after shopping.
- Match

- | | |
|-----|---|
| i | c |
| ii | d |
| iii | a |
| iv | b |
| v | e |

Q1) Which are the two main climatic factors responsible for soil formation?

Ans: Temperature & precipitation are the main climatic factors responsible for soil formation.

Q2) Write any two reasons for land degradation today?

- Ans: There are many factors which lead to degradation of land. Both natural & human factors can lead to degradation of land.
1. Growing population & their ever growing demand is the main reason of land degradation today.
 2. Deforestation is the another main reason of land degradation.

Q3) Why is land considered an important resource?

- Ans: Land is considered an important resource because:-
- 1) It is used for different purposes such as agriculture, forest, mining, pastures etc.

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2) Human beings make their houses & live on it & also it provides most of products they need like food, wood etc

1) Water should be saved from pollution. Water of oceans, rivers & lakes should not be polluted. It should be saved from urban waste & chemicals of industries.

3) Human beings set up their industries, build roads & run other commercial activities.

2) Dams should be built across the rivers & lakes to store water in reservoirs.

Q4) What steps has the govt. taken to conserve plants & animals?

Ans In order to conserve plants & animals, govt. has taken a few steps as given ahead:-

1) Many National parks, Wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves have been established to protect & conserve wildlife.

3) Water harvesting is another method to save surface run off.

2) In India, killing of lions, tigers, deer, great Indian bustards & peacocks have been banned.

(Q6) It is true because this plain has fertile soil which is good for agriculture & it is easy to construct roads, building houses & setting up of industries so people like to habitate here.

Q5) Suggest three ways to conserve water?

(2) It is true India's population is increasing rapidly but we cannot change amount of water. It is constant, due to increasing population its demand is also rising.

Ans Water is a vital resource of development of economic activities. Water should

3) False
4) False

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